AUGUST, 1787. THE NUMB. 2986.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1787.

IN COUNCIL,

PHILADELPHIA, August 3, 1787.

On motion, Ordered,

THAT DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Esq; be directed to proceed according to law, for the immediate recovery of the PRINCIPAL and INTEREST due to this state for monies lent by the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of Pennsylvania.

Extract from the Minutes,

JAMES TRIMBLE, for
JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun. Secretary.

MILLS.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the house of WILLIAM KERLIN, Innkeeper, in the borough of Chester, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of August inst. at two o'clock in the afternoon,

THOSE valuable and noted mills, known by the name of Shaw's or Chester mills, situate on Chester creek, where the tide ebbs and flows (which is a never failing stream in the driest seasons) and about 16 miles from the city of Philadelphia, together with the plantation thereunto belonging, containing near 80 acres of good land, 14 acres whereof are excellent meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. There are on the plantation, a mansion-house, four other tenements, a cooper's shop, barn, stabling and other out-houses. One of the mills is built of stone, with two pair of burr stones and two water-wheels, and in complete order. The other is a frame building, with two pair of burr stones, also calculated for two water-wheels, and may be put in repair with a trifling expence. Shallops carrying one thousand bushels of grain may come up and load and unload at the mills, and may be discharged in about four hours by the water-works. The excellent situation and other advantages of these mills being so generally known, a more particular description is thought unnecessary. Possession may be had immediately. Conditions of sale and other particulars may be known by applying to SAMUEL SHAW, on the premises, or the subscriber, in Water-street, a few doors above Arch-street, Philadelphia. WILLIAM SHAW.

August 10, 1787.

Gloucester county, State of New-Jersey, August 9, 1787.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the house of JAMES HILLMAN, Inn-Keeper, on Timber creek, on the 25th day of this instant, the following described

Tracts of LAND and MILLS,

Being part of the estate of John Kay, deceased, and to be sold according to his last will and testament, viz.

A TRACT of land, situate on Timber creek, about four miles from Cheeseman's landing, containing 369 acres and an half, some of which will make meadow. There are on said tract a good saw-mill and good grist-mill, dwelling-house, stables and other buildings, and there is about 15 acres of said land improved and under good cedar fence.

Also, A lot of land, containing 10 acres, adjoining the above, with a dwelling-house thereon.

Also, Two tracts of land, in Squamquam neck, the one containing 198 acres, the other 134.

Also, Two tracts of land, lying near White-oak mill, one containing 1213 acres, the other 450.

The vendue to begin at ten o'clock, when attendance will be given, by REBECCA KAY, Executrix,
‡ ISAAC KAY, Executor.

N. B. Any person inclining to view the above mentioned land and mills may see them, by applying to John Smallwood, at the mills, and to see the two tracts near White-oak, by applying to Isaac Kay, jun. near Haddonfield.

Burlington, New Jersey, August 13, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

A WELL built two story brick House and lot of Ground, in this city, situated at the corner of York-street, and fronting the Delaware; it commands a pleasing view of Bristol. The house contains two good rooms upon the first, and three upon the second floor, with an excellent cellar under the whole. No situation can be better calculated for either a butcher or tanner, and it is well adapted for a private family who wish to live retired. Paper Currency of this state will be taken in payment, and the terms made known by the subscriber, on the premises. JOHN BLACKWELL.

Mustard & Chocolate Manufactory.

M. NORTON, and Co.

CONTINUE to manufacture Mustard and Chocolate, as formerly done by the late W. Norton and Co. and have for sale, at their store, on the south side of Market-street, about half way between Front and Second-streets; where is wanted a quantity of good Mustard Seed, for which they give Thirty-two Shillings per Bushel, and in proportion for smaller quantities, hope it may claim the attention of those who have it in their power and wish to promote American manufactories, to cultivate a small part of their ground for this seed, which sown in the fall on land of a proper tilth, probably would be an advantageous crop, and, where it grows spontaneously, the price alone may be a sufficient inducement to gather it in season. e w 3 m.

RAN away, the 6th instant August, at night, from the subscriber, living in East Whiteland, Chester county, state of Pennsylvania, a SERVANT MAN named James Shearer, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, fresh coloured, short dark brown hair: Had on and took with him, a white cloth coat with metal buttons, three jackets cloth and linen, light coloured cloth breeches, several pairs of trowsers, striped and plain, several shirts, a new wool hat, new shoes and plated buckles. He had been in this country several years past, went to Ireland last fall, and returned again in the ship Friendship, Captain M'Cadden, who lately arrived at the port of Philadelphia. Whoever secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall be entitled to SIX DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

August 9, 1787. † THOMAS CUMMINS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Bedminster township, Bucks county, on or about the 10th of July last, a bay MARE, appears to be about 3 or 4 years old, is branded with O, and is near fourteen hands high, the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away

August 6, 1787. § RALPH STOVER.

An ESSAY on the Means of promoting Federal Sentiments in the United States, by a Foreign Spectator.

(Continued from our last.)

IT cannot be too well considered, that as Republicans govern themselves and each other, they must be good and wise; that in this confederacy, so free and extensive, benevolence and integrity are the very elements of political union. Manners ought then to be a capital object, in all the operations of government, and patriotic exertions of individuals. There is an immediate necessity for improving the public education. The encreasing idleness, profligacy, thieving, and robbing, among the populace of great towns, call aloud for the erection of *free schools:* without them Philadelphia will soon have a numerous and desperate mob. Reflect on the consequence—The mad rabble of a crazy *Lord Gordon*, had nearly burnt *London*—The children, that lisp horrid imprecations, and strike the pavement with impotent rage, may, when twelve years old, murder your son—The many idle boys, who do nothing but beg, play and fight,—will soon be the very men for a rebel Shays. In the country, every town should have one or more good schools. For want of clergymen, school-masters are in many parts the only moral teachers; I hope to God, then, none among them will hereafter be illiterate knavish vagabonds: can such instructors and patterns qualify a people for domestic, social, and civil duties? for the important functions of jurymen, magistrates, electors, legislators? In some places we see good plantations with convenient buildings, well kept taverns, and shops with many articles of luxury; but no house of public worship, and miserable schools. Silly people may admire such improvement; for my part I lament this unequal civilization, and find ample reason for it: The owner of this fine plantation got it by cheating illiterate wretches, who did not know what they signed; another lately belonged to a spendthrift, who, because he knew no higher enjoyment, drank grog, and followed horse-racing—Several likely girls have been seduced, under promise of marriage, by fellows, who are too free and independent for the bond of matrimony; and besides cannot support a family, because they hate work, and must ride an *English horse*—Gentlemen of superior fortune and character, who for many years have been in civil authority, are turned out, because *they are against paper money*; and ignorant, knavish demagogues chosen for legislators—A number of labourers play at quoits for the whole day at the taverns, running in debt for liquors, while their wives and children want bread—Numerous law-suits arise from drunken frays, malice, lying, fraud, extortion, inability and unwillingness of paying debts—executions are common, and often ruinous to whole families. It is a great maxim in government, to balance the human passions: objects of wealth and pleasure are dangerous without a proper check of moral and religious principles, and sense to see the consequences of ill conduct, though in many cases remote and intricate: and the desire of these objects is not to be estimated by their real value, but the circumstances of the people. One person gets drunk on rum, another on claret. A common farmer may long as much for his neighbour's meadow, as a wealthy proprietor for a fine country seat. A chintz gown is the wish of a country girl, as a diamond stomacher of a peeress; a young rake in bright buff on a fine horse is as dangerous to her, as an embroidered beau in a coach and six is to the other. The necessary moral and religious instruction in public schools need not be impeded by the difference of religious professions. Moral principles are universal—*Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do unto them*; *love thy neighbour as thyself*: These principles of equity and benevolence are engraven on all human hearts by the same Almighty hand; known in Japan and America, in Lapland and Otaheite. The moral precepts of Christianity are the same plain dictates of natural conscience, refined and exalted by motives of religion. I have seen in Europe, a treatise on the whole system of natural religion and morality, comprised in a small duodecimo, under the title of *Dialogues between an old man and a boy of eight years*: the author in a clear and affecting manner impresses the young mind with a sense of every moral duty; even humanity to the brute creation; and the political virtues of citizens, and nations: such a book is a treasure. In the Christian religion, the catechism of Dr. Watts would be the best system, for perspicuity and universality. In schools, where the bible and moral writings are used, the great defect is, not to explain, apply, and combine the several moral duties; which a judicious teacher may do to the satisfaction of elder children. Some virtues are peculiarly important in a certain state of national affairs, or the circumstances of a particular county, and even township. There is an intimate connection between the moral virtues; they defend, support and adorn each other, so that one cannot be violated without hurting the other. Few men are so ill disposed as to have no good affections; most have some tender part in the heart, by which they can be led—If therefore all the consequences of virtue and vice were clearly and pathetically pointed out to a young person, he would behold so much dignity in one virtue, beauty in another, delight in the third; he would feel the meanness, anguish, horror of the several vices; he would find the impossibility of indulging one vicious inclination, without stabbing his favourite virtue, the mistress of his heart—he must, if not of the worst clay, become a tolerable character; and if naturally good, grow excellent. Men do more frequently rush into crimes and miseries from blindness, than the impulse of a wicked heart. Many, when they awake from intoxicating passions, or behold the sparks wantonly thrown kindle a dreadful fire, stand aghast at their woful guilt; and, unable to pluck the daggers from their hearts, plunge with despair into a dark eternity.

That religion is a most valuable security to states, by its general influence on men of diverse characters and conditions, is an opinion held not only by all the good and wise in the world, but by every thinking man. *Montesquieu* values it more than all the fear of despotism, the honor of monarchies, and the political virtue of republics. There is a striking similarity in the sentiments of truly great minds in every age and country: Cyrus the Great never began a battle, before he had sacrificed to *Jupiter, the ruler and preserver*;* and the great Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, used to say, that the best Christian was the best soldier. † The fears of religion have a salutary check on many, if not every vicious disposition; on some---if not constantly, at some periods; would it then be wise to take off one strong chain from ungovernable beasts, and to let others quite loose on society? Mixed characters are highly improved by the blended effects of hopes and fears, instruction, and a certain air of tender solemnity. Minds naturally good must derive the greatest strength and noblest elevation from a firm belief---that every deed and every virtuous thought are known by a most holy God, who values moral excellency above all that is great and beautiful, as a mirror of his own perfection---that all the toils and sufferings in the cause of virtue, are so many dear proofs of our fidelity to HIM, and so many steps to immortal glory and perfect felicity, where the good of every nation shall meet, and the remembrance of every noble deed will be a source of rapture through all eternity. How will these sentiments warm and exalt the human mind? Happy the nation that has such heroes and statesmen! A firm belief in the soul's immortality is a necessary support for the best affections. You wish to mark every day of your life by some good action---You can sacrifice ease, property, health, popular applause, for your duty---You can die in tortures for your country; but alas! every step in this bright career hurries you to that dark goal, where the head that plans the felicity of an empire, and the heart that glows with philanthropy, shall lose every thought and feeling---where an Henry the Fourth, and a Ravailac, Washington and Arnold, shall mingle in the parent dust---at such a thought the heaven soaring genius droops; virtue sighs with anguish; the noblest mind wishes to be a worm. The letter of the late King of Prussia to Marshal Keith, on the death of Count Saxe, Marshal of France, breathes a spirit of a melancholy horror through all the consolation of a false philosophy, and the charms of poetry. ‡ But, he was a great man? ask that question from the many hundred thousands in the shades below, by whose blood every acre in Silesia was bought---God preserve America and the world from such great men.

Unbelief of a future state is often the offspring of immorality, and never fails to encrease national iniquity. Providence has awfully warned mankind against it by the ruin of the greatest empire in the world. The corruption, that like a gangrene so rapidly dissolved the Roman Republic, grew from that Epicurean doctrine dressed up by Lucretius in all the beauties of poetry. The historians and moral poets of the age prove it sufficiently. Horace, who certainly was no bigot, laments the neglect of public worship, and ruinous condition of the temples. § The severe, but judicious Juvenal exclaims—To what dire cause can we ascribe these crimes—but to that reigning atheism of the times—ghosts, Stygian lakes——*are now thought fables*——He then strongly paints the grief and indignation felt in the Elysian abodes by Curius, Camillus, the Fabii and Scipios, and by all the brave Romans slain at Canna, at seeing a glorious Republic, reared by their virtues, blood and victories, ruined by this vile doctrine. The Roman constitution was originally interwoven with strong principles of religion, which continued in force during the prosperous times of the Republic. Polybius, an eminent politician, ascribes to these her superiority over other nations, and very justly censures those as wretched politicians, who at that time endeavoured to eradicate the fear of a future state out of the minds of a people. He draws a very striking contrast between the Roman integrity, and the corruption of Greece, already prophane by this false philosophy---trust, he says, but a single talent to a Greek, who has been used to finger the public money, and though you have the security of ten counterparts, drawn up by as many public notaries, backed by as many seals, and the testimony of as many witnesses, yet, with all these precautions, you cannot possibly prevent him from proving a rogue; whilst the Romans, who by their various offices are intrusted with large sums of public money, pay so conscientious a regard to the religion of their office oath, that they were never known to violate their faith, though restrained only by that single tie.‖ Wealth and dominion fostered avarice, luxury, ambition---the execrable doctrine imported from Greece grew rapidly in this soil, destroyed public virtue---and the republic. Cicero and Sallust paint the corruption as dreadful; conspiracies and civil wars were inevitable consequences of it. Among the ¶ banditti of Cataline were such as had committed sacrilege, murdered parents, and made a livelihood by false swearing. In the debates of the Senate on the best mode of punishing these rebels, Cæsar openly asserted, that beyond the grave is neither pleasure nor pain, and that death could not be a severe punishment to them, who only regarded it as the end of all troubles.**

The political corruption of the British Empire, which undoubtedly is dangerous even for a limited Republic, proceeds in a great measure from irreligion. Among the higher classes many are neither good Christians, nor sound Deists. The instruction of the lower class has been extremely neglected, till the frequency and enormity of crimes has at last forced a thoughtless government into

* *Xenophon's life of Cyrus, page* 367.
† *Hart's history of Gustavus Adolphus.*
‡ *Oeuvres du philosophe de sans souci.*
§ *Lib.* 3. *Ode* 6.
‖ *Montague on the rise and fall of the ancient Republics: Page* 304 *and* 307.
¶ *Sallust, P.* 25.
** *Ibidem, Pag.* 94.

expedients which might eaſily have been adopted long ago. The immediate benefit from Sunday ſchools is a proof, how many lives would have been ſaved, *and* what loſſes and misfortunes avoided by that ſimple remedy. But alas! nations, like ſilly individuals, are often intent on ſhew and pleaſure, while a cancer gains on their vital parts. Irreligion is peculiarly baneful to Republics even in this reſpect, that it weakens or annihilates the ſacredneſs of oaths, which are ſo frequent in the many public charges, and may, eſpecially in juries and elections, be conſidered as the bulwark of the conſtitution.* The excellent Lord Kames† reproves the abuſe and careleſs adminiſtration of oaths---a moſt ſalutary advice even to America---I hope magiſtrates will not tender an oath in a haſty or muttering manner, equally prophane and diſgraceful; and that other ſtates will not learn from a neighbouring aſſembly to ſwear people for a pound of ſugar, and a quart of rum.

I ſpeak here of religion only as a political bleſſing, given by the Univerſal Parent to all his children, that will accept of it. In this view we find often among dark ſuperſtitions ſome bright and fixed principles, that like polar ſtars lead mankind to virtue and happineſs. Virgil's deſcription of a future ſtate is not indeed perfect; but it is far ſuperior to the picture drawn by many Chriſtians, who people heaven with ſuch a multitude of knaves and fools, men of *faith without works*, ſaints without common honeſty, and bigoted tyrants; and doom to eternal miſery a Plato and Marcus Aurelius, nay millions of the human race, and, I ſhudder at the thought, numbers of innocent children, who did not know the right hand from the left. In Virgil's hell you find unkind brothers, unnatural ſons and daughters, knaves, miſers, adulterers, rebels and traitors. In his paradiſe there is not one bad character---but the good and wiſe, who have been the benefactors of mankind, inventors and promotors of uſeful arts, moral ſublime poets, holy prieſts, and thoſe who for their country have freely bled, and nobly died.‡

Contempt for religion is by no means general in America; the great maſs of people has rather a ſpirt of devotion; which however in ſome caſes muſt be animated, and in others regulated. The want of regular worſhip in ſo great a part of the country is a ſevere evil: many learn abſolutely nothing --others acquire abſurd and dangerous ideas in religion---and many of good principles degenerate, becauſe they are ſeldom or never animated by the perſuaſive addreſs of good and ſenſible teachers. A ſermon every Sunday is a powerful antidote againſt ſelfiſh and malicious paſſions,----it would often diſpoſe people for good government better than the wiſeſt laws, and by promoting all the civil virtues, enable them to pay taxes, and to fulfil all the duties of a good citizen. This want is often cauſed by neglect and a penurious diſpoſition, which throws the whole burden of ſupporting public worſhip on a few generous perſons---in that caſe it is a mark of ignorance, and a depravity incompatible with public virtue; becauſe people, who begrudge a few ſhillings for what they really believe will be of importance to their future happineſs, and that of their children, cannot ſurely be liberal in the ſupport of government. Another cauſe is the mixture of ſeveral religious profeſſions, and will I doubt not be in part removed by the progreſs of liberal ſentiments. The greater majority hold now the ſound principle, that all faithful worſhipers pleaſe the Supreme Being; why then ſhould ſmaller differences prevent ſo great a national bleſſing as a general public worſhip; why do not the ſeveral denominations, who admit of regular teachers, join in ſupporting ſome kind of worſhip, as in ſome parts of Germany and Swiſſerland, where Proteſtants and Catholics worſhip under one roof. Miniſters, who are real Chriſtian philoſophers, would eaſily pleaſe all rational hearers, becauſe they teach only what is neceſſary, good and ſublime---no mithology, no metaphyſic jargon, no dull myſteries, no uſeleſs controverſies will diſgrace their preaching. It muſt be a bad religion, that is not preferable to irreligion. Such, ſays an American author,§ is my veneration for every religion, that reveals the attributes of the Deity, and a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments, that I had rather ſee the opinions of Confucius or Mahomed inculcated upon our youth, than ſee them grow up wholly devoid of a ſyſtem of religious principles. A ſentiment ſo juſt cannot be too much enforced. The main queſtion in matters of religion is *uſeful truth*: and even errors that improve the heart, without impairing the judgment in other things, are valuable. Without this generous aſſociation of religious profeſſions, ſome of the moſt cultivated parts of the country will ſuffer yet a long time from the want of public worſhip, and the influence of ignorant, gloomy enthuſiaſts; and the ſcattered ſettlements will become very ſavage.

In this friendly concert the harſher notes of religious diſcord would be excluded; becauſe a preacher could not, without giving offence, inſiſt on peculiarities, but muſt dwell on the eſſentials of religion. By this, only the moſt valuable parts of each religious ſyſtem would be retained, and gradually formed into a ſyſtem more refined and ſublime. The limits of an eſſay will not permit me to purſue this important ſubject, but it demands a ſerious conſideration. The clergy in America are ſufficiently reſpected, but often badly ſupported; which is very detrimental to religion. A clergyman ſhould not deſire wealth; but he ought to live according to his ſtation, and have means for private and public benificence. If this is with-held, the clerical profeſſion will frequently be taken up by perſons of low education, who have no proſpect in life, and by ignorant, intemperate devotees, who may infect multitudes with a pernicious ſuperſtition. In this lies the danger of being *prieſt ridden* in America. The clergy are not prompted either by ſentiments or circumſtances to ambitious deſigns. The examples of hierarchy in other countries need not raiſe any ſuſpicion. They aroſe from an overdriven and miſtaken devotion, not any original plans of the clergy; and have in general been leſs oppreſſive than ariſtocracies.‖ It is reaſonable to ſuppoſe ſome good diſpoſitions in a perſon who takes upon him a ſacred function, and he muſt be very bad, not to grow better in the exerciſe of it. Clergymen muſt be ſenſible of the importance of civil order to the intereſt of religion, and the good of mankind. So far as I know, thoſe in America are generally friends of true liberty, and ſupporters of a fœderal government.

The principles of true religion and real virtue are univerſal and immutable. But in the variety and change of human affairs ſome virtues are more neceſſary for political happineſs, and theſe muſt principally be enforced by a national religion. This is the more requiſite, as habits and prejudices may eſtabliſh oppoſite vices and warp religion itſelf in their favour---Thus, a military people are apt to reconcile unjuſt wars with thoſe principles of humanity they readily allow---In ſome countries a ſtrange mixture of profligacy and devotion is often ſeen---In other ſtates avarice and a mean ſelfiſhneſs are interwoven with bigotry and auſtere manners. No nation requires a more liberal religion than America---Integrity and benevolence are the ground work of her federal ſyſtem; mildneſs, candour, generoſity will not only embelliſh, but greatly ſupport it. A man habituated to religious controverſies, will probably create frivolous, obſtinate diſputes in national counſels. The man who has made ſo many proſelytes by groans and a ſorrowful countenance, is not to be truſted with matters of political ſalvation. The knave, who thinks that long prayers, moroſity and faſting, can attone for defrauding the widow, and the orphan, is not to be a ſteward for the public. The ſaint, who has *all faith*, but wants the charity, that *ſeeketh not its own*, * will bring into an Houſe of Aſſembly the ſame *griping hand* that never gave a ſhilling, the ſame *narrow heart* that is wrapt up in a guinea---He will vote againſt the beſt federal meaſures, to ſave a dollar in taxes; and while he can turn a penny in his ſhop, or fatten his hogs, he cares not if an enemy carries fire and ſword through his country, and the Indians murder every woman and child on the frontiers. A gloomy, ſevere religion perverts genuine moral principles, by placing needleſs abſurd mortifications on a level with noble virtues---It prepares the mind for ſlavery by the fearful worſhip of a tyrannical Deity---It creates irreligion among the many who throw off the yoke, and hypocriſy in thoſe who wiſh not to be ſingular---It is inimical to innocent, ſocial enjoyments, ſo promotive of good government---and it is a dangerous tool for deſigning men, by which party and civil bloodſhed is often produced. Innocent fanaticiſm muſt not however leave the ſpiritual ſphere---A man who pretends to guide a nation by his *inward light*, will lead it into dangerous labyrinths; though he was placed in bright ſunſhine on the higheſt point of the blue mountains, he would not take a proper view of the Continent; and he might receive unexpected orders from heaven to ſet up five hundred ſtates. Hudibras will forever be a valuable book---the fanatical and gloomy ſuperſtition that reigned during the long civil war in Great-Britain will always produce ſimilar effects, if the ſeeds of it, found in human nature every where, are ſuffered to grow. In this country, where government cannot meddle with religion, and ſuch a multitude of ignorant people are ſcattered throughout a wilderneſs, the moſt arrant religious impoſtor may in ſome junctures raiſe a rebellion. The gazettes inform us, what trouble the new Mahometan prophet has given the Turkiſh government in a diſtant and ruder part of the empire.

The ſalutary effect of religion is indeed often diminiſhed by human imperfection; but allowing for this, we ſhall find it very great both in ancient and modern ſtates. In America the happy influence of religious education and public worſhip is viſible; and often creates a remarkable difference in the ſame townſhip. The above-mentioned American author relates that there are 600 free ſchools in the ſmall ſtate of Connecticut, which have in them 2500 ſcholars; and that only two natives of this ſtate have been executed in the courſe of the laſt 25 years---that the German Lutherans, in Pennſylvania, take uncommon pains in the education of their youth; and that not one of this ſociety has ſuffered the ignominy of a legal puniſhment of any kind, for the laſt 17 years.† In the reports of ſome miſſionaries to the ſociety for propagating the goſpel in foreign parts, it appears that *mutual benevolence* and other civil virtues advanced in the progreſs of religion.

May then the Americans, as true Republicans, *fear no man*, but adore the KING of Kings; and make *religion a bond of their extenſive union*.‡

It is neceſſary to repeal, with all prudent expedition, all tender laws and paper currencies. I will not here mention the dreadful danger of an eventual invaſion, when the little ſpecie left by luxury is locked up by miſtruſt---It would be ridiculous to depend on ſtamped rags againſt the puſh of bayonets and the fire of cannons. I only conſider this meaſure as indiſpenſible for the reformation of manners, and the reſtoration of that confidence between man and man, which I have ſhewn to be a vital principle of the confederacy. An author before mentioned paints to the life the pernicious ſpeculation created by a fluctuating medium. § "The firſt viſible effect was a hoſt of jockies, who followed a ſpecies of itinerant commerce, and ſubſiſted upon the ignorance and honeſty of the country people,---perhaps we may ſafely eſtimate, that not leſs than 20,000 men in America left honeſt callings, and applied themſelves to this knaviſh traffic---Induſtry, that advances our intereſts by ſlow and regular gains, is the beſt preſervative of morals: for it keeps men employed, and affords them few opportunities of taking unfair advantages---The ſpeculator may begin with honeſt intentions, and may juſtify his buſineſs by ſaying, that he injures no man, when he gives the current value of any article in one place, and ſells it in another; although in this caſe he is a uſeleſs member of ſociety, as he lives upon the labour of others without earning a farthing. But he does not ſtop here---he takes an advantage of ignorance and neceſſity---he will, if poſſible, monopolize an article, to create a neceſſity---Repeated opportunities of this kind gradually weaken the force of moral obligation, and nine perſons out of ten, who enter into the buſineſs of ſpeculation with a good character, will in a few years (I think ſooner) loſe their principles, and probably their reputation. N. B. *Probably, becauſe the moral ſenſe of great numbers who are not knaves will yet be much weakened by daily ſight of unpuniſhed iniquity.* After ſhowing that the ſpeculation in England cannot affect the body of the people he ſays---"Very different is ſpeculation in America. Here its objects are in every perſon's hands; changes of value are frequent, opportunities of gain numberleſs, and the evil pervades the community. The country ſwarms with ſpeculators, who are ſearching all places, from the ſtores of the wealthy to the receſſes of indigence, for opportunities of making lucrative bargains. Not a tavern can we enter, but we meet crowds of theſe people, who wear their character in their countenances." He then juſtly obſerves, "that the honeſt labourer, and regular merchants, are tempted to forſake the eſtabliſhed principles of advance, and with them thoſe of ſtrict integrity; that a relaxation of principle in one inſtance leads to every ſpecies of vice, and operates, till all the ſupports of ſocial confidence are ſubverted."

A perſon who knows, and *can feel* the truth of all this, will often at the ſight of a dirty paper bill think---how many hearts has this worried? What number of dirty actions has it done? Reflect then, American, on the dreadful danger of having jockies and ſpeculators in thy councils---nay of ſuch a ſuſpicion among thy people. Reject with horror thoſe ſchemes of finance, that have robbed the widow and orphan of their all---that have defrauded thy brave ſons of their dear earned reward, *the price of blood ſhed for thee*---Away with all worthleſs paper money; the ſource of all daily corruption and miſery; let gold and ſilver reſtore ſolid integrity, pure innocence, and ſplendid honor.

* *Montague, I.* 307.
† *Sketches---man.*
‡ *Ancidos lib.* 6 *v.* 608, *&c. ditto* 660, *&c.*
§ *Thoughts upon the mode of education proper in a Republic, P.* 15.
‖ *Hume's hiſtory---Moore's travels in Italy.*

* *Cor.* 13.
† *A plan for the eſtabliſhment of public ſchools and the diffuſion of knowledge in Pennſylvania, printed* 1786, *page* 9.
‡ *It ſignifies originally a tie.*
§ *Remarks on the manners, governments, laws, and the domeſtic debt of America, by Webſter, a very valuable piece of political criticiſm. Pennſylvania Packet, 12th February,* 1787.

(To be Continued.)

PORTSMOUTH, Auguſt 7.

"As the hart panteth after the cooling water brook," ſo does every citizen of this ſtate pant after a reform in government---not only a local, but a fœderal reform---and this, we have reaſon to hope, will be effected, notwithſtanding the arts that are or may be uſed in New-York and Rhode-Iſland to oppoſe it. The characters reſiding in thoſe two ſtates, who have uniformly oppoſed a fœderal reform---are well known. It would be well for them to deſiſt from their nefarious ſchemes. The united force of America is againſt them. The bolts of vengeance are forging---tremble ye workers of iniquity, and no longer oppoſe the ſalvation of your country, leſt ſpeedy deſtruction come upon you, and you fall into the pit which your own hands have digged.

It is a fact, that ſome influential characters in New-York and Rhode-Iſland are oppoſed to the preſent fœderal convention, and, it is feared, they will uſe every artifice to overthrow that glorious fabric which the united wiſdom of our great maſter builders are about to erect.

BOSTON, Auguſt 10.

MASSACHUSETTS BANK.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward,

Will be paid by the Preſident and directors of the Maſſachuſetts Bank, to any perſon or perſons who ſhall apprehend and ſecure, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, Lieutenant-Colonel JOSHUA FARRINGTON, charged on the oaths of Robert Davis, Eſquire, John May, Eſquire, Mr. William Smith, and Mr. Jeremiah Williams, of forging and counterfeiting their ſeveral names, as promiſers and endorſers of ſundry promiſſory notes, which were by ſaid Joſhua Farrington preſented for diſcount at the Maſſachuſetts bank. The ſaid Joſhua Farrington has for many years paſt kept a large Weſt-India ſtore at the ſouth part of the town of Boſton; is about 38 years old, a ſmall, thin man, of about 5 feet 7 inches high, wears his own hair, which is black, turning grey, ſhort at the ſides, and beavered on the forehead, with a ſhort cue behind, low broad forehead, a long noſe, large dark eyes, thin viſage, very dark complexion, and ſomewhat pitted with the ſmall-pox, has a ſcar on the left cheek, occaſioned by an ulcer tooth, and is ſomewhat round ſhouldered. He abſconded from Boſton on Saturday morning, the fourth inſtant.

P. S. The ſaid Joſhua Farrington, when he abſconded from Boſton, rode a large dun horſe, fifteen and a half hands high, a white ſtreak, half down his face, a dark ſtreak down his back, interferes in his fore feet, and is a little wind-galled in his hind feet.

*** The Printers throughout the States are requeſted to inſert the above in their Gazettes reſpectively, that the offender may be arreſted and brought to juſtice.

It is hoped and deſired of all good men, ſays a correſpondent, at this particular criſis in affairs of America, that the diſtinguiſhed characters, both for integrity and ability, who compoſe the convention, will ſtrain every nerve to eſtabliſh a permanent and well adapted ſyſtem of republican government, or that which is moſt likely to promote the true intereſts and happineſs of a people.---With ſuch a great and good patriot as Waſhington, at their head, may we not expect the moſt ſalutary meaſures will be recommended to each ſtate, to join unanimouſly in adopting the plans which our fœderal body ſhould think proper to agree to; even though it ſhould affect the petty intereſts of one or two ſtates in the union? I ſay petty intereſts, becauſe they are in fact ſo, when compared to the welfare of an extenſive empire, which now is to be determined, whether they are to be ranked as ſlaves, or freemen, or left to ſtruggle with darkneſs and obſtinacy, in the paths of anarchy and confuſion---God forbid it ſhould be like the building of Babel! if the firſt attempt failed, the ſecond may be crowned with ſucceſs. "The wiſe councils of a Franklin, and the penetrating eye of your great Hero, will give energy to every ſtep you take in this buſineſs, and add vigour to the whole of your movements," ſaid a writer in his addreſs to that auguſt body. May guardian angels protect and endue them with wiſdom to perfect the work they have undertaken, and raiſe to this country a name worthy to be written in letters of gold.

Auguſt 13. Saturday laſt arrived here, in 31 days from Cape Francois, the following ſhips of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, under the command of Viſcount de Beaumont, viz.

Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.
Le Patriote,	Viſcount de Beaumont,	74
Le Reflechi,	Viſcount de Vintimille,	64
L'Active,	Le Chevalier de la Roque,	26
La Badinne,	Monſ. Duqueine,	26
La Balette,	M. de Boubee,	26
La Sainne (a bark)	Le Chev. de Ponteves,	9

The ſhip Cleopatre of 40 guns, commanded by M. de la Bouchetiere, has put into Cape Ann, having loſt her rudder.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of reſpectable character at Shelburne, dated July 8.

"Lately arrived here the ſnow Diſpatch, from Dublin, loaded with convicts from the different gaols in that city. The Captain (Napier) who is a Scotchman, and I think the moſt accompliſhed ſcoundrel in the ſhip, indented them all on his paſſage, and extorted an oath from each, that they ſhould upon their arrival declare themſelves redemptioners. About a fortnight after their arrival, a difference took place between one of them and the Captain, when the former informed, that the Captain had flogged four of his redemptioners on the paſſage, who expired under the operation. The Captain was apprehended and ſent to gaol laſt Sunday morning at four o'clock, and on Monday brought before the Magiſtrates for examination: He then declared that the whole of his paſſengers, two excepted, were convicts. His firſt and ſecond mates ſome days before, when a ſuſpicion aroſe, made oath before the Magiſtrates that they were redemptioners, and not convicts, but two of the ſailors corroborating the Captain's aſſertion upon oath, he was ordered off with his cargo. He has, however, left ſome of them here, and the reſt, it is ſuppoſed, he will land in the ſtates."

Auguſt 15. The city of Philadelphia, never behind hand in patriotic inſtitutions, which are calculated to dignify and enrich their country, have recently formed an additional one, called "The Pennſylvania Society for the encouragement of Manufactures and the Uſeful Arts." The plan of this ſociety is too lengthy for this day's paper, but ſhall here receive a ſacred depoſit in a few weeks.

Auguſt 17. We think it neceſſary thus timely to remind our readers, that on the ſixteenth of October laſt, Congreſs reſolved, "That no foreign copper coin whatſoever ſhall, after the firſt of September, 1787, be current within the United States: And that no copper coin ſtruck under the authority of a particular ſtate ſhall paſs at a greater value, than one fœderal dollar for two pounds and one quarter of a pound avoirdupois weight of ſuch copper coin."

RICHMOND, Auguſt 9.

By a gentleman immediately from the back country we are informed, that Col. Robertſon, on hearing that a number of the Chickamauga tribe were eſtabliſhing and building a town at the Muſcle Shoals on the Tenaſee, with a view of carrying on a trade with the inhabitants of New-Orleans, aſſembled a party to the amount of about 150 men from the Cumberland ſettlement, in the latter end of June laſt, and marched in ſuch a private manner againſt them as to make a complete ſurpriſe, killing forty-one Indians and four Frenchmen on the ſpot, and took three Indians priſoners, alſo forty rifles, with the loſs of only one man killed, and eight wounded. In ſearching their huts we found the following articles, viz. thirteen trunks of dry goods, 1000 weight of beaver furr, a bag of money, (in gold and ſilver) ſuppoſed to contain as much as a half buſhel, a large quantity of powder and ſhot, 6,600 patterns of deer ſkins, three barrels of rum, three barrels of ſugar, ten bags of coffee, ſundry boxes of tea, and 13 horſes.

WINCHESTER, August 1.

By a perſon lately from Greenbrier, we are favored with the following important intelligence: That there has been a ſkirmiſh near that place, between the Indians and the white inhabitants, in which the former had forty killed on the ſpot.

ANNAPOLIS, August 9.

Extract of a letter from Dartmouth, dated July 22, 1787.

"At a late examination in Dartmouth college, there appeared a monſter of erudition, viz. A young gentleman from Ireland, who, upon a ſarcaſtical taunt being reflected on the ſchoolmen of his country, gave the preceptors and examinators, a formal literary challenge, in which he gave them choice of nine languages, and the chief of the moſt eſſential arts and ſciences; a day was appointed accordingly, and crowds flocked thither to be ſpectators of the learned combat, and many wagers were laid by European gentlemen in behalf of their countryman. The youth appeared, and in the ſpace of three hours totally confuted their arguments, inſomuch that, having no ſubterfuge, they tamely acknowledged his tranſcending ſuperiority; he harrangued extemporaneouſly for eleven hours, in which time he gave ſuch ſignal proofs of his exquiſite knowledge in the learned and oriental languages, and the arts and ſciences, that the arbitrators, in their verdict, declared (that if they had not been eye witneſſes to his performance) they would look upon it as an impoſſibility for the moſt brilliant genius to attain the knowledge he was poſſeſſed of in leſs than half a century.

A glorious incentive to excite emulation in the ſtudious youths of this ſtate, in their purſuit of literature, which, alas! is too much neglected,

N. B. The aforeſaid youth appeared to be ſcarce in his twentieth year.

A correſpondent wiſhes that 1300 * ſuch luminaries would riſe in our weſtern hemiſphere. * One for every ſtate.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22.

The long and peaceable ſeſſion of the preſent auguſt Convention, and the general determination among all claſſes of people to receive the government they are now framing (ſays a correſpondent) indicate degrees of order and good ſenſe in the Americans, that have ſeldom appeared in other countries. Tyrants and official penſioners are the only men who oppoſe the reformation of governments. In proportion as knowledge and virtue prevail in our country, it will become as common for men to change and improve their governments, civil and eccleſiaſtical, as it is for men to alter and improve their houſes, when the encreaſe of their families, or a change in their circumſtances, make it neceſſary.

The punctuality with which the members of the Convention aſſemble every day at a certain hour, and the long time they ſpend in the deliberations of each day (ſometimes ſeven hours) are proofs, among other things, how much they are entitled to the univerſal confidence of the people of America. Such a body of enlightened and honeſt men perhaps never before met for political purpoſes, in any country upon the face of the earth.

How great (adds our correſpondent) muſt be the ſatisfaction of our late worthy Commander in Chief, to be called upon a ſecond time, by the ſuffrages of three millions of people, to ſave his ſinking country?---In 1775, we beheld him at the head of the armies of America, arreſting the progreſs of Britiſh tyranny.---In the year 1787, we behold him at the head of a choſen band of patriots and heroes, arreſting the progreſs of American anarchy, and taking the lead in laying a deep foundation for preſerving that liberty by a good government, which he had acquired for his country by his ſword.---Illuſtrious and highly favored inſtrument of the bleſſings of Heaven to America---live---live for ever!

It is to be hoped (ſays another correſpondent) that the name of CONGRESS will be laid aſide in the new fœderal government.---There is an involuntary propenſity among mankind to aſſociate ideas---and who can hear of the word Congreſs, without aſſociating with it the ideas of *weakneſs---inſtability---ſlender powers*---in ſome inſtances, of *faction*---of *continental money*---of the *forty for one meaſure*---of *tender laws*---and laſtly, of a *pendulum* vibrating for near two years between Annapolis and New-York. Names have an influence upon things. The ASSEMBLY OF THE STATES would perhaps better deſignate the new and extenſive powers to be veſted in the fœderal government. The word *Congreſs* ſhould be retained in our language, only to ſignify an haſty repreſentation of the people for the purpoſe of redreſſing grievances, as the term of *Convention*, by general uſe, is applied to a deliberate repreſentation of the people, for the purpoſe of making or altering a government.

There is nothing calls more loudly upon each of the ſtates to adopt the new frame of fœderal government, than the ſituation of Rhode-Iſland. The fate of that ſtate muſt ſoon be the fate of every ſtate in the union, if not prevented by a ſtrong fœderal power.

The conduct of the United States, with reſpect to their governments, may be illuſtrated by the following ſtory: An old man arrived, after a long and dangerous voyage, upon the coaſt of America, with a family, conſiſting of a wife, a few choice old ſervants, and *thirteen* ſons. As ſoon as they landed, they joined and built a large and commodious dwelling-houſe, where they lived in ſafety for ſeveral years. The ſons, however, grew weary of the company of their parents, and each of them built a cabin for himſelf, at a diſtance from the family manſion-houſe. They had not lived long in this way, before they began to ſuffer many difficulties and wants.---One of them had his implements of huſbandry ſtolen from him---another loſt a crop, from not having ſtrength enough on his farm to erect a fence in time---a third had all his ſheep devoured in one night by the wolves---a fourth narrowly eſcaped being ſcalped by a party of drunken Indians---a fifth caught a cold and fever, from the roof of his cabin having been blown away in the night by a thunder-guſt---a ſixth had his whole ſtock waſhed away by a great flood---and each of the reſt met with ſome one or more of the diſaſters that have been mentioned. At laſt *twelve* of them met by agreement upon a plain, and agreed to petition their father to be admitted again under his protection. The venerable old man opened his doors to them, and they again became members of his family. They firſt joined in repairing and fortifying the old manſion-houſe. They, moreover, added *two* more rooms to it, for the ſeparate uſe of the old man and his wife, in order thereby to preſerve their dignity and authority. From this time the whole family became reſpectable, happy, and proſperous, nor did they ſeparate from each other till the death of both their parents, when the acceſſion of new ſettlers, and the cultivated ſtate of the country, made it ſafe and prudent for them to ſet up for themſelves.

The *thirteenth* ſon, who refuſed to accompany his brothers to his father's houſe, after living a miſerable life for three years by himſelf in the woods, was found *hanging* by his garter to the limb of a tree near his cabin.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Barbados, to his friend in this city, dated July 23, 1787.

"By a freſh act of parliament, no negroes, as ſailors, are admitted to work on board of ſquare rigged veſſels, under forfeiture of veſſel and cargo; therefore guard againſt it."

We are well informed, that many letters have been written to the members of the fœderal convention from different quarters, reſpecting the reports idly circulating, that it is intended to eſtabliſh a monarchical government, to ſend for the biſhop of Oſnabrugh, &c. &c.---to which it has been uniformly anſwered, "tho' we cannot, affirmatively, tell you what we are doing, we can, negatively, tell you what we are not doing---we never once thought of a king."

Accounts from France mention a probability that the patriotic conduct of the Marquis de la Fayette, reſpecting the impeachment of Calonne, will produce a diſpute between Monſieur, the King's brother, and that nobleman. It ſeems that the impeachment was perſonally oppoſed by Monſieur, and that the Marquis then aſſerted his right as a gentleman, to lay the matter at his Sovereign's feet.

On Thurſday laſt the Aſia, a large ſhip, intended for the trade to India, was launched at the wharf of Mr. Marſh. Captain Barry is appointed to command her.

Letters from Holland inform us, that there is little probability of a compromiſe taking place between the Stadholder and the States. The parties are making formidable preparations for war; and the Prince of Orange will certainly take a trip to England, in order to engage that country to ſupport him in a quarrel, which has, in a great meaſure, proceeded from their councils and promiſes.

From the eaſtward we underſtand, that the ſpirit of *Shayiſm* rapidly ſubſides, and that Shays himſelf is almoſt deſtitute of a companion. It is remarkable however, that, notwithſtanding the rewards offered by the different ſtates, no attempt has been made either to ſeize or betray him. This circumſtance recalls the extraordinary fortune of the preſender, who, after his defeat at Culloden, diſcovered himſelf to a Scotch peaſant. The peaſant declined earning thirty thouſand pounds ſterling, by giving up the prince to his enemies, but was hanged, within twelve months afterwards, for ſtealing five ſhillings.

At a numerous meeting of the friends of American Manufactures at the Univerſity, on Tueſday evening, the 14th of Auguſt, 1787:

The Honorable THOMAS MIFFLIN, Eſquire, in the chair.

The committee, appointed at a meeting on the 9th inſtant, to receive ſubſcriptions to a paper, whereby the ſubſcribers ſhould agree to form a ſociety, for the encouragement of manufactures and the uſeful arts, made report; and the names of the ſubſcribers returned amounted to 853.

Reſolved, That the ſubſcription books for the GENERAL FUND and the MANUFACTURING FUND, together with the ſubſcription papers, be lodged in the hands of the ſame committee, in order that they may receive ſubſcriptions to both; and that they may collect the monies ſubſcribed for the GENERAL FUND, previous to the next general meeting.

Reſolved, That the gentlemen compoſing the committee keep Subſcription-papers open, at their reſpective houſes, for the purpoſe of receiving the further ſubſcription of ſuch perſons, as ſhall thereby ſignify their deſire to become members of the ſociety.

The committee conſiſts of the following gentlemen, viz.

For the Northern-Liberties, Major Macpherſon, Peter Brown, John Rice, Colonel Benjamin Eyre, Manuel Eyre and George Leib.

Southwark, Elias Boys, Jonathan Penroſe, Richard Tittermary, William Robinſon, junior, Joſeph Turner and Joſeph M'Goffin.

North-Mulberry Ward, Philip Wager, Colonel Will.
South-Mulberry ditto, Andrew Epple, Captain W. Heyſham.
High-ſtreet ditto, Captain Barker, William Hall.
Upper-Delaware ditto, Andrew Hodge, junior, Jacob Bright.
Lower Delaware ditto, Charles Pettit, John Wood.
Cheſnut ditto, John Conolly, Thomas Harriſon.
North ditto, John Barnhill, Michael Shubart.
Middle ditto, Robert Smith, Chriſtopher Marſhall, junior.
Walnut ditto, Hugh Henry, Joſeph Tatem.
Dock ditto, Mordecai Lewis, John Donaldſon.
New-Market ditto, Colonel Gurney, Captain Angus.
South ditto, James Boylan, John Wharton.

The report of the committee appointed at the firſt meeting was taken up by paragraphs, and "The Plan of the Pennſylvania Society, for the Encouragement of Manufactures and the uſeful Arts," reported by them, was adopted, with the following alterations and amendments, viz.

ARTICLE X.

The ſhares in the manufacturing fund ſhall be transferable: but all transfers, except by will, ſhall be atteſted by the Preſident, one of the Vice-Preſidents, a notary public, or a juſtice of the peace: provided, that no proprietor of a ſhare ſhall be permitted to vote at any election for officers, who ſhall not produce, at ſuch election, a certificate of his being a member: and in order to entitle the perſon to whom the transfer is made to vote, it muſt be made at leaſt ten days before ſuch election.

XIII.

The board of managers and the committee for manufactures reſpectively ſhall account annually to the ſociety, for the diſpoſition of the funds ſeverally intruſted to their management.

XIV.

No alterations in this conſtitution ſhall be made, without the conſent of two-thirds of the members convened at a general meeting of the ſociety, called for the purpoſe.

On motion, a reſolution paſſed in the following words:---

"Whereas the legiſlature of this ſtate, actuated by the ſame motives which have given riſe to this inſtitution, have enacted good and wholeſome laws for the protection and encouragement of American manufactures---and unleſs thoſe laws are duly ſupported and carried into execution, the efforts of this ſociety may ſtill be fruſtrated and rendered ineffectual; and whereas we cannot act upon a ſurer foundation, than by concurring in the plans that have been wiſely laid by the rulers of this country, to effect the purpoſes that we have in view: therefore,

"Reſolved, that every member of this ſociety will (as in honor and duty bound) exert himſelf to the utmoſt of his power, to ſupport the laws now in force, or which ſhall be hereafter enacted by the legiſlature of this ſtate, for the protection and encouragement of American manufactures."

Reſolved, That this meeting be adjourned, to meet at the Univerſity on the firſt Tueſday in September next (the 4th) at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpoſe of electing the officers of the ſociety.

"Reſolved, That every perſon, who ſhall offer to vote at the election for officers of the ſociety, on the fourth day of September next, ſhall produce a Receipt or Certificate, of his having *paid* his ſubſcription to the GENERAL FUND, or of having *ſubſcribed* to the MANUFACTORY FUND, before his vote can be received.

Extract from the Minutes,
Auguſt 18, 1787. W. BARTON, Secretary.

TO THE FRIENDS OF HUMANITY.

THE Society for alleviating the miſeries of public priſoners beg leave to ſolicit the attention of the public to the objects of their inſtitution.

From the weakneſs and imperfection of all governments, there muſt neceſſarily exiſt, in every community, certain portions of diſtreſs, which lie beyond the reach of law to prevent or relieve. To ſupply this deficiency in Philadelphia this Society was inſtituted, and if a judgment be formed of its future uſefulneſs, from the ſucceſs that hath attended its firſt efforts, there is reaſon to believe it will prove a bleſſing to our city, not only as the means of relieving diſtreſs, but likewiſe of preventing vice.

The funds of the Society at preſent are confined to an annual ſubſcription of ten ſhillings from each of its members, and a ground-rent of 14l. the donation of the hon. John Dickinſon, Eſquire. Theſe ſums are by no means equal to the numerous objects and extenſive wiſhes of the Society. They have therefore taken this method of ſoliciting further benefactions from their fellow-citizens. To a people profeſſing chriſtianity, it will be ſufficient only to mention that acts of charity to the miſerable tenants of priſons are upon record among the firſt of chriſtian duties. From the Ladies, therefore, whom heaven has bleſſed with affluence, and the ſtill greater gift of ſympathy---from Gentlemen, who acknowledge the obligations to humanity, from the relation of our ſpecies to each other in a common and univerſal Father---and from the followers of the compaſſionate Saviour of mankind, of every rank and deſcription---the Society thus humbly ſolicit an addition to their funds.

Donations for the charitable and humane purpoſes of the Society will be received by Mr. Thomas Rodgers, in Elbow Lane.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 16, 1787. Signed, by order of the Society, WILLIAM WHITE, Preſident.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by your ſuffrages at the laſt Election, in placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff; a continuance of your favours at the enſuing Election will be gratefully acknowledged, by Your obliged Friend, and Humble Servant,

Philadelphia, Aug. 7, 1787. JAMES ASH.

To be RENTED,

And entered on ſome time in October next,

A SMALL Plantation of 30 acres of Land, about 6 whereof are good meadow, with a good two ſtory Stone Houſe and Kitchen, and a good Barn, ſituate on the Old York road, about ſix miles and a half from the city of Philadelphia. For further particulars enquire of JACOB BROWN, in Second-ſtreet, or to Dr. GEORGE de BENNEVILLE, living near the premiſes.

N. B. Said place would be a tolerable good ſtand for a ſtore.

Briſtol townſhip, Auguſt 10. 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

A Large well Finiſhed

ROLLING-PRESS,

For *Copper-plate-Printing*. Enquire of the Printers. 6w.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 22, 1787.

WHEREAS *Samuel Caldwell*, ſurviving partner of *Meaſe* and *Caldwell*, has made an aſſignment of his own, as well as all the eſtates, both real and perſonal, of the ſaid partnerſhip, to Robert Millegan, Eſquire, Attorney at Law, and the ſubſcriber, for the uſe of their creditors, all perſons indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, or to Samuel Caldwell, by bond, note or book debt, are deſired to ſettle their reſpective balances on or before the firſt of October next, otherwiſe ſuits will be commenced againſt them without further notice. Alſo thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip, are requeſted to furniſh their accounts to the ſubſcriber, in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets.

J. MILLER, *Acting Aſſignee to Meaſe and Caldwell.*

ept 10.

Eaſton, Northampton county, Auguſt 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Court-Houſe, in the town of Eaſton, on Tueſday, the 18th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in Mount-Bethel townſhip, bounded by lands of Philip Sheeck, Nicholas Fell, James Bowman, and vacant land, containing 300 acres, more or leſs; late the property of Joſeph Stackhouſe. Seized and taken in Execution, and to be ſold, by

PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, Auguſt 16, 1787.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 31ſt inſtant, a Plantation, or tract of Land, containing 52 acres and 50 perches, ſituate lying and being in Lower Merion townſhip, bounded by lands of John Llewellin, and others; late the eſtate of David Davis, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by STEPHEN BLOOM, Coroner.

Montgomery County, Auguſt 13, 1787.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the firſt day of September next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in Whitemarſh townſhip, a valuable Plantation or tract of Land, containing 280 acres or thereabouts, with a very large ſpacious Brick Dwelling-houſe, a large Stone Barn, and other out houſes, bounded by lands of George Egart, Joſeph Lukens and others; late the eſtate of James H. Watmough, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Whitemarſh, Auguſt 1787.

THE Subſcriber hereby informs the public, that a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, has been prematurely iſſued againſt his eſtate in Whitemarſh, in conſequence of a *partial* judgment obtained in the Montgomery courts, and in conſequence of ſaid Writ, the property is advertiſed for ſale on the firſt day of September next. he therefore, by advice of his Council, forewarns all perſons from making any purchaſe of ſaid property, as the judgement will be ſet aſide at the next court. The ſubſcriber will attend at the ſale, and inform the public other ſolid reaſons why ſaid eſtate cannot be ſold.

J. H. WATMOUGH.

Montgomery County, Auguſt 14, 1787.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on the 11th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable Plantation or tract of Land, containing 50 acres or thereabouts, with a large Stone Dwelling-houſe, a Stone Barn and other out-houſes, and a never failing ſpring, with a good Stone Houſe over it, near the door, it has formerly been occupied as a public houſe for many years, ſituate lying and being in Worceſter Townſhip, bounded by lands of Jacob Cuſtard, Arnold Zimerman and others; late the eſtate of Philip Fitzſimmons, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, Auguſt 13, 1787.

BY virtue of a Precept to me directed by David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday the 12th of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon on the premiſes, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 97 acres or thereabouts, ſituate lying and being in Upper Merion townſhip, bounded by lands of David Briggs, and others; late the eſtate of John Jonſon, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, Auguſt 14, 1787.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on the 13th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and Plantation or tract of Land, containing 125 acres, ſituate lying and being in New Providence townſhip, bounded by lands of Melchor Raſer, John Koplin and others; likewiſe will be ſold the ſame day, a Waggon and Horſes, Wheat and Rye in the ſtraw, Hay in the barn, and a ſet of Smith's tools, &c. Late the property of Thomas Aſhenfetter, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing near 700 acres, lying on the weſt branch of the Raritan river, about 18 miles from the town of Brunſwick, in New-Jerſey. Any perſon inclining to view theſe lands will apply to Mr. ABRAHAM BARTRON, Tavern-keeper, at the north branch. This land is of ſuch excellent quality and ſo well ſituated, as to need no particular deſcription. For terms, apply to the Printers.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT there will be a MEETING of "*The Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the United States of America*," in the City of NEW-YORK, on the ſecond day of OCTOBER next, being the firſt Tueſday after the Feaſt of St. Michael.

The members of the corporation are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance, as a re-conſideration of the fundamental laws will be a part of the buſineſs which will come before them.

BENJAMIN MOORE, Secretary.

New-York, Auguſt 2, 1787.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 13th inſtant, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living by the Lancaſter road, near the ſign of the Waggon, Cheſter county, a black MARE, inclining a little to brown, 6 years old, ſuppoſed 15 hands high, a coarſe ſtrong trotter, ſhod before, had her ears ſewed up lately to hold ſtuff for curing the vives, a ſmall ſtrip cut the near ſide of her mane, in order to make it lie over to the other ſide. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the mare, paid by

July 30, 1787. ‡ WILLIAM CLINGAN.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, on the night of the 10th inſtant, a ſmall black HORSE, about 9 years old, lately ſhod before, branded on the near buttock thus ⫙, a ſaddle ſpot near the withers, his back tender, has a lump or wind gall on the off fore foot-lock joint, trots and canters well, and carries his head high. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get the horſe, and the thief be brought to conviction, ſhall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horſe only, with reaſonable charges if brought home. § RICHARD MILES.

Bucks county, Auguſt 13, 1787.

WHEREAS Ezekiel Leonard, Eſquire, High Sheriff of the county of Cheſter, hath, in purſuance of a warrant to him directed, made report to us, at the houſe of David Forſt, in Solebury townſhip, and county of Bucks, that he had ſeized and ſecured the goods and chattels of Enoch Betts, late a Collector of Solebury townſhip aforeſaid, for balances due on the ſeveral duplicates ſent to him by the Board of Commiſſioners, and he hath not paid the amount thereof unto the County Treaſurer, agreeable to the ſeveral laws of this ſtate.

NOTICE is therefore Given,

THAT a general meeting of the Commiſſioners will be held at the ſaid David Forſt's, on the fourth day of September next enſuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the ſaid Enoch Betts is requeſted to pay the balances of his reſpective duplicates, otherwiſe a warrant will be iſſued to empower the Sheriff to proceed to the ſale of the ſaid Collector's goods and chattels, or ſuch parts thereof as may be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſaid balances, with coſts, &c. agreeable to law in this caſe made and provided.

NATHANIEL ELLICOTT,)
WILLIAM BRYAN,) Commiſſioners.
TIMOTHY TAYLOR,)

Likewiſe, Notice is given to all the Collectors of the ſeveral public taxes, (before the preſent year) to diſcharge the balances of their duplicates, unto Henry Wynkoop, Eſquire, County Treaſurer, before the ſaid fourth day of September next, otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs, without diſcrimination.

A MAN who has been in the mercantile line, wiſhes to be employed in the ſame or any other genteel buſineſs; he ſpeaks the French, Engliſh and German languages, which will be greatly to the advantage of any merchant, or others, and will engage on low terms.

WHEREAS ELENOR, the wife of the ſubſcriber, hath eloped from my bed and board; this is to forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting hereafter.

Auguſt 10, 1787. † JACOB LIGHTWOOD.

TO BE RENTED,

And entered upon the firſt day of October next,

THAT noted and elegant TAVERN and STABLES, the INDIAN QUEEN, in Fourth between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, now in the tenure of Mr. James Thompſon. For terms apply to ROBERT M'GEE, on the north ſide of Arch near Sixth-ſtreet.

N. B. A convenient Stable and Coach Houſe to be LET. Enquire as above. §

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt Whiteland, Cheſter county, a SERVANT MAN, named William Thompſon, about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſlim built, of a fair complexion, ſhort fair hair, and ſometimes ties it. Took with him a white linen coat, a ſpotted velvet waiſtcoat, flowered on the breaſt and pocket flaps, a pair of white ribbed cotton drawers, a pair of ribbed tow ſtockings, a pair of channel pumps almoſt new, two ſhirts, two pair of trowſers, a German flute, and can play on it well, a picking ax, ſtamped with the letters J. V. ſays he was born in England. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

July 30, 1787. ¶ THOMAS HARRIS.

Cheſter county, 18th of fifth Month, 1787.

CAME to the plantation of Charles Still, in Uchland townſhip, on the 18th day, of the fifth Month 1787, a Black HORSE, with a bald face, about 14 or 15 hands high. The owner may come and take him away, with paying charges. §

WAS ſtolen laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in New-Hanover townſhip, Montgomery county, a pale black HORSE, about 14 hands high, 5 years old, a natural trotter, has a ſmall blaze, no ſhoes on, and his ſhoulders rubbed by the collar. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to the owner, or ſecures him ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have *Six Dollars* reward, or for the horſe and thief *Three Pounds*, and all reaſonable charges, paid by, DANIEL KRESMAN.

July 28, 1787. †

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in New-Hanover townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 19th of this inſtant July, a bound APPRENTICE LAD, named JOHN RUTTER, about 19 years of age, blackiſh hair, a wheelwright by trade; had on and took with him, a flax linnen ſhirt and trowſers, wool hat, and calf-ſkin ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by † PHILIP YOST.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

MY warmeſt Thanks are due to you for the Honor you have done me, by chooſing me one of your Repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly theſe three Years paſt; permit me now earneſtly to ſolicit the Favor of your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, to place me on the Return, with the preſent Sheriff, for that Office, at the Expiration of his Time. Which Favor will be held in grateful Remembrance by, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient and moſt humble Servant,

WILLIAM WILL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 6, 1787.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Auguſt 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 22d day of Auguſt inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Nantmill, bounded by lands of Warwick Company, and others, containing 250 acres, more or leſs; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of James Dugan and Edward Black, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Auguſt 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 22d day of Auguſt inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Joſeph Pearſon, inn-keeper, in Ridley townſhip, a very valuable tract or piece of Woodland, ſituate in Darby townſhip, bounded by lands of Mary Rudulph, lands late of Joſeph Parker, deceaſed, and others, and by the great road leading from Philadelphia to Cheſter, containing 18 acres, more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of Joſeph Rudulph, and to be ſold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Goſhen, Cheſter county, Auguſt 3, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 23d day of Auguſt inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Pyle, in the townſhip of London-grove, on the premiſes, a two ſtory ſtone Meſſuage Tavern-houſe, and 140 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of London-grove, bounded by lands of William Chandler, lands late of John Baker and others. Alſo Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture, Stock, Implements of Huſbandry, &c. &c. The whole ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtates of John England and Robert Lamborn, and to be ſold, by ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 30, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 25th of Auguſt next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, that well accuſtomed Tavern known by the name of the Swedes Ford, on the river Schuylkill, about half a mile from the town of Norris, and ſixteen from Philadelphia; there is erected on ſaid premiſes a large commodious ſtone dwelling-houſe, a good barn, good new ſtone ſheds and other out-houſes, a large never failing ſpring, ſufficient to turn a griſt mill, near the door, with a ſpring-houſe over it, and about 40 acres of excellent watered meadow, and more may be made, and a young thriving orchard of the beſt graſted fruit, about 150 acres of good woodland, with a good limeſtone quarry and lime kiln on the ſame, and an excellent ſhad fiſhery, containing in the whole 316 acres, lying and being in Upper Merion townſhip; bounded by lands of Samuel Holſtein, Benjamin Eaſtburn and the river Schuylkill. Late the eſtate of Peter Holſtein, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 29th of Auguſt next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one meſſuage and griſt mill and 40 acres of land, ſituate, lying and being in Moreland townſhip; bounded by lands of Joſhua Morris, Thomas Auſtin and Anthony Yerkes, jun. Late the eſtate of George Brown, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans Court held at Newtown, Bucks county, the 23d day of June, will be ſold at public vendue, on Thurſday, the 6th day of September next, at the late dwelling-houſe of James Wier, deceaſed, at two o'clock in the afternoon, 110 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Warrington, and county aforeſaid, 22 miles from the city of Philadelphia, about 25 acres of wood-land and 6 or 7 acres of meadow, on the ſouth ſide of ſaid eſtate; bounded by land of Robert Wier and John Wier, no buildings nor orchard thereon, being a part of the eſtate that James Wier was ſeized of when deceaſed; to be ſold for hard caſh, for the purpoſe of defraying the debts of ſaid deceaſed.

Due attendance will be given by

† ROBERT WIER,) Adminiſtrators.
Auguſt 2, 1787. JOHN WIER,)

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On the 30th of the Eighth-month next, at the dwelling-houſe of Bartholomew Mathers, in Cheltenham townſhip, and county of Montgomery, about nine miles from Philadelphia,

TWELVE or Fifteen acres of good Land, being part watered meadow, part wood and part plough-land, on which there is erected a good Stone Dwelling-houſe, a Log Stable, and a valuable Saw-mill, alſo a good Apple Orchard and ſundry other fruit trees: The Saw-mill, with little expence, might be turned into a Griſt-mill, Paper-mill, Fulling-mill, Oyl-mill, or made to work a Tilt-hammer. Likewiſe ſeveral good Draught-horſes with Gears, a Waggon and Log-carriage, &c. &c. &c.

The vendue to begin at one o'clock, where attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known, by

¶4w BARTHOLOMEW MATHERS.

Seventh-month 16th, 1787.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain ELIZABETH NEVILL hath, by an advertiſement directed to the public, publiſhed in the Pennſylvania Gazette of the 11th inſtant, charged the ſubſcriber with counterfeiting a medicine made and prepared by her, "called by the name of *Dr. Weed's Syrup for the Flux*, and has vended the ſaid counterfeit compound as the genuine medicine, and thereby impoſed on the public and may poſſibly have injured many, and is guilty of the baſe act of forgery." Therefore, in juſtice to my character I do hereby inform the public, that I never vended any other Syrup for Weed's Syrup but what was actually bought of her, which I can fully prove; and in order to convince the world of my innocence and wipe off the ſtain ſuch a publication might otherwiſe have, I have brought an action at law againſt Thomas Nevill and Elizabeth his wife, for the ſaid falſe and ſcandalous publication.

Burlington, July 27, 1787. †8w JAMES CRAFT.

This DAY is PUBLISHED,

BY M. CAREY,

MARKET-STREET near SECOND-STREET,

(Price a Quarter of a Dollar)

The *American Muſeum,*

For JULY, 1787.

CONTAINING,

REMARKS and facts relative to the American paper-money.

True intereſt of the United States, and particularly of Pennſylvania, conſidered.

Extract from an addreſs to the repreſentatives of the people of Virginia.

Queries and replies relative to paper-money.

Eſſay on paper-money.

Thoughts on paper-money.

Paper-money advocated.

Eſſay on money as a medium of commerce; with remarks on the advantages and diſadvantages of paper, admitted into general circulation.

Account of the life of Edward Drinker.

Letter from Dr. Franklin to a friend, containing an account of a remarkable whirlwind.

Letter from Dr. Franklin to a friend, on the ſubject of the North Eaſt ſtorms.

Deſcription of a water-ſpout.

Letter from Dr. M. to Dr. Franklin, containing an account of a water-ſpout, at Antigua.

Remarkable encounter of a white man and two Indians.

Maxims for republics.

Sermon on the combat of the duel.

Letter from Mr. Jefferſon, to Dr. David Ramſay.

An addreſs of the convention of the proteſtant epiſcopal church in Virginia, to the members of that church.

On the uſe of oxen in huſbandry.

Directions for raiſing flax on old ground.

The origin of tobacco.

The way to make money plenty in every man's pocket.

Heights of different giants.

A curious account of dreſs in England, in the fourteenth century.

Inſtance of the pim crack taſte of former times.

A very uſeful cuſtom which prevails in Holland.

Value of various eſtates in Europe.

Recipe for the cure of the ſcurvy, leproſy, &c.

Inſcription on the monument to be erected in St. Paul's church in New-York, in memory of Major General Montgomery.

On the virtues of a billiard-table.

The narrative of Capt. Iſaac Stewart.

An addreſs to the public.

The ſpeech of Proteus to Ariſtæus.

The downfall of Babylon.

The prophecy of Balaam.

An elegy on the death of Mr. Buckingham St. John.

WAS ſtolen away from the Baptiſt meeting-houſe, in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, on Saturday, the 21ſt day of July laſt, a large bay GELDING, about 15 hands high, 6 years old, he is a natural trotter, has a bald face, one white eye, and three white feet, ſhod all round, he had likewiſe a ſaddle and bridle on him when taken away. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive for the horſe and ſaddle SIX DOLLARS, and for the thief THREE POUNDS, to be paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county.

Auguſt 2, 1787. ¶ JAMES BROWN.

Naaman's creek, Auguſt 1, 1787.

TO BE LET,

THE Mills ſituated on the head of the tide water at Naaman's creek, and belonging to the eſtate of Abraham Robinſon, deceaſed; they conſiſt of a griſt-mill completely fitted for merchant and country work, with two pair of beſt burrs, and an oil-mill, both in good repair. The whole within twenty miles of Philadelphia, where the great road to Wilmington paſſes the creek, in a populous neighbourhood, within one mile of Marcus-hook, having water carriage to the mill tail. With the above will be rented a Stone Dwelling-houſe, a Brick Bake-houſe, and Cooper's ſhop, and a few acres of Land, with ſtables, &c. The whole will be let on leaſe for three or more years, and may be entered on as ſoon as the agreement is completed.

All perſons having any demands againſt the above eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts for ſettlement. And thoſe indebted, either on bond, note or book debt, are deſired to make immediate payment SARAH ROBINSON, Executrix,
THOMAS ROBINSON, Executor.

TO BE SOLD by the above executors a Shallop that will carry 1100 buſhels of wheat. She is almoſt as good as new, her ſails, rigging, &c. in good order; the whole or half of her is to be ſold, as it will beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe may ſee the ſhallop, and know the terms, by applying to THOMAS ROBINSON, at Naaman's creek 4w

TO BE LET,

THAT neat ſtone Houſe, ſituate on the weſt-ſide of Schuylkill, adjoining the Middle-ferry; nine acres of upland belongs to the houſe, of which one acre is an excellent garden, well fenced in and ſtocked with a variety of fruit trees, ſtrawberries and other valuable plants; there are about ſeven acres of marſh between the upland and Schuylkill, that affords good paſture. The houſe is a licenſed tavern, with a well of excellent water near the door, and a ſtable that will hold ſeveral horſes. The ſituation is convenient for a tavern or ſtore, and ſuitable for both buſineſſes. For terms, apply to WILLIAM BISPHAM, on the premiſes. Auguſt 7, 1787.

Buckingham, Bucks county, Auguſt 6, 1787.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from Buckingham Meeting-houſe, on the 5th inſtant, a bright bay MARE, four years old laſt ſpring, about 14 hands and an half high, lofty carriage, natural trotter, has two white ſpots on her back near her withers, a ſcar on one of her hind legs near the footlock joint; ſhe had on a ſnaffle bridle with a noſe-band, and a full welted ſaddle, blue cloth, faced with white worſted binding. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo as the owner may get his mare and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or THREE DOLLARS for the mare, by applying to

¶ HUGH ELY,

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN FOX, late of the Northern-Liberties, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, properly atteſted. And thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment to ‡ GEORGE FOX, Adminiſtrator.

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